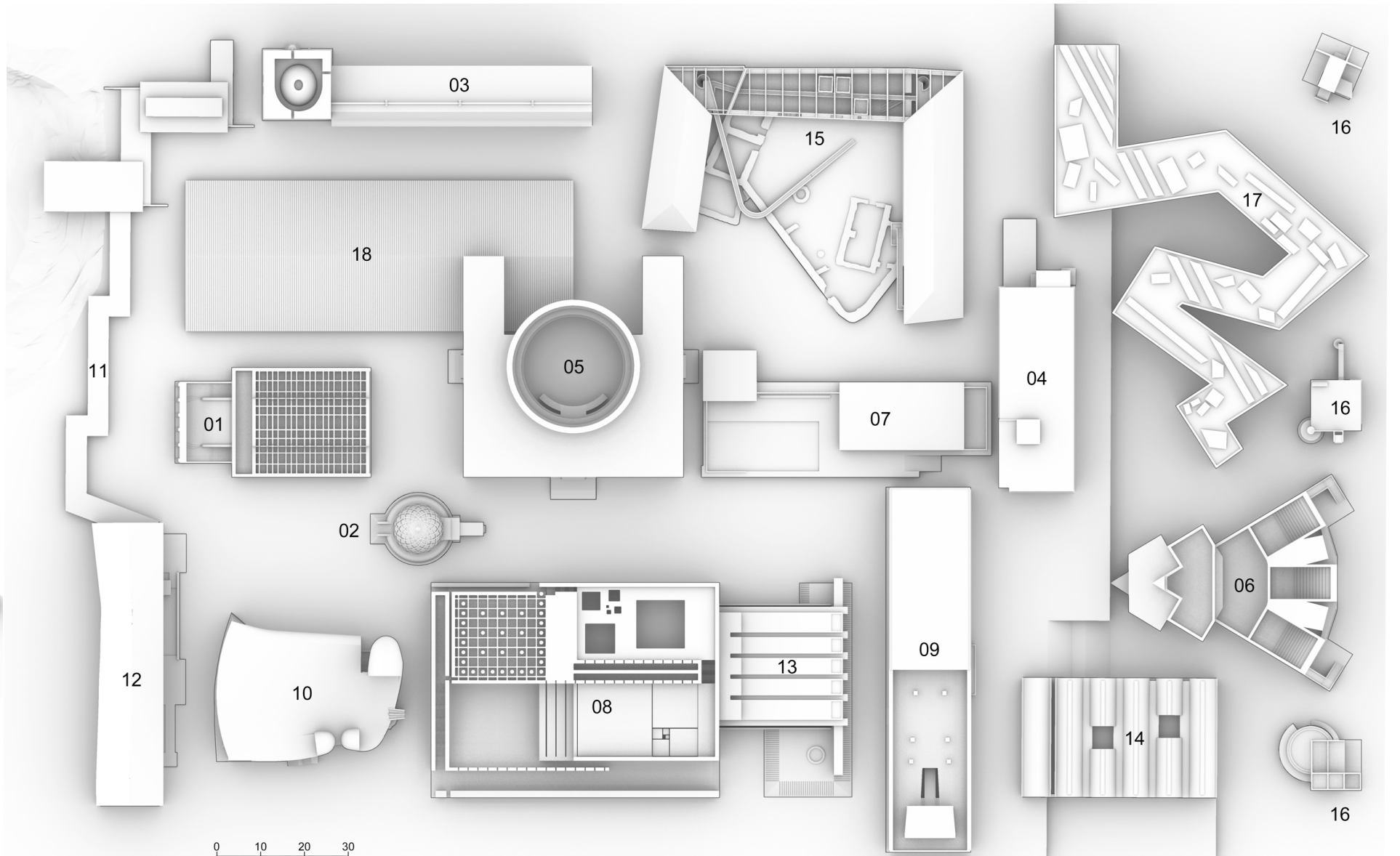
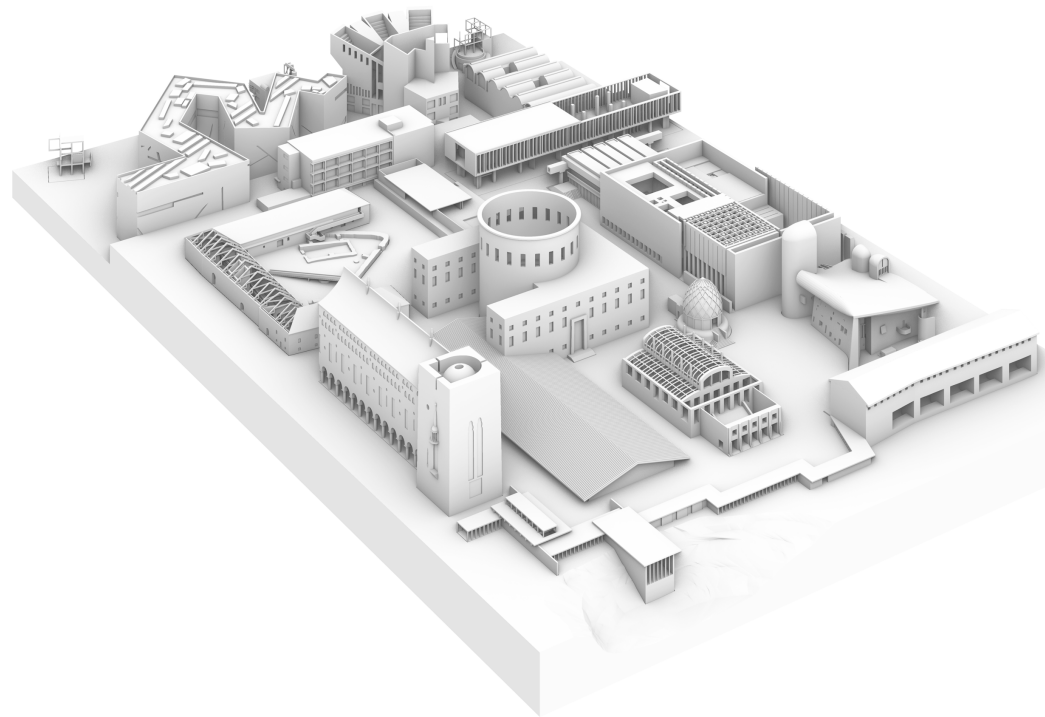


# Architecture in the 20th Century

## Institutional Architecture



**01 Austrian Postal Savings Bank**, Otto Wagner, 1906.

Elaborate and abstract atrium space covered with translucent glass.

**02 Glass Pavilion, Werkbund Pavilion**, Bruno Taut, 1914.

Small temple of beauty topped by the glass polyhedral cupola.

**03 Stockholm Town Hall**, Ragnar Östberg, 1923.

20th-century Scandinavian Romanticism built with traditional materials and historical styles.

**04 Bauhaus (Dessau)**, Walter Gropius, 1926.

Representation of nonbearing and transparent building exterior with a curtain wall.

**05 Stockholm City Library**, Erik Gunnar Asplund, 1928.

Magnificent cylinder of books symbolizing the microcosm of knowledge.

**06 Rusakov Worker's Club**, Konstantin Melnikov, 1928.

Constructivist exterior embodying the hall's spatial inclination and multiple perspectives.

**07 German Pavilion in Barcelona**, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1929.

Minimalist composition of cruciform columns and precise texture of wall and floor materials.

**08 Danteum**, Giuseppe Terragni, 1938.

Spatial interpretation of Dante's Divine Comedy: From the forest of hundred columns to hell, purgatory, and heaven.

**09 Hiroshima Peace Center**, Kenzo Tange, 1955.

The starting point of postwar Japanese architecture that began with the reconstruction plan of the disaster area.

**10 Notre-Dame du Haut**, Le Corbusier, 1955.

"l'espace indicible" that is filled with silence, prayer, peace, and inner joy.

**11 Louisiana Museum of Modern Art**, Jørgen Bo + Vilhelm Wohlert, 1958. Architectural utopia where the sea, forest, spaces, and artworks coexist.

**12 Castel Vecchio Museum**, Carlo Scarpa, 1964.

Careful preservation of the medieval castle and its ingenious transformation into a museum.

**13 Oita Prefectural Library**, Arata Isozaki, 1966.

Growing architecture designed with process planning that incorporates time factors.

**14 Kimbell Art Museum**, Louis Kahn, 1972.

Miraculous vaulted spaces derived from the idea of "Silence and Light."

**15 Hedmark Museum**, Sverre Fehn, 1979.

Dialogue with the past through a museum built on top of the remains since the Middle Ages.

**16 Parc de la Villette**, Bernard Tschumi, 1989.

Urban park with a superimposed system of points, lines, and planes.

**17 Jewish Museum Berlin**, Daniel Libeskind, 1999.

Void of lost identity that penetrates the architecture.

**18 Nakagawa-machi Bato Hiroshige Museum of Art**,

Kengo Kuma, 2000. Materialization of the possibility of "wooden architecture" not limited to wooden structures.

Composition Design: Fumio Matsumoto

3D Modeling: Yuta Yamaguchi, Sho Tazaki, Takeru Imuro, Kohei Abe (The University of Tokyo)

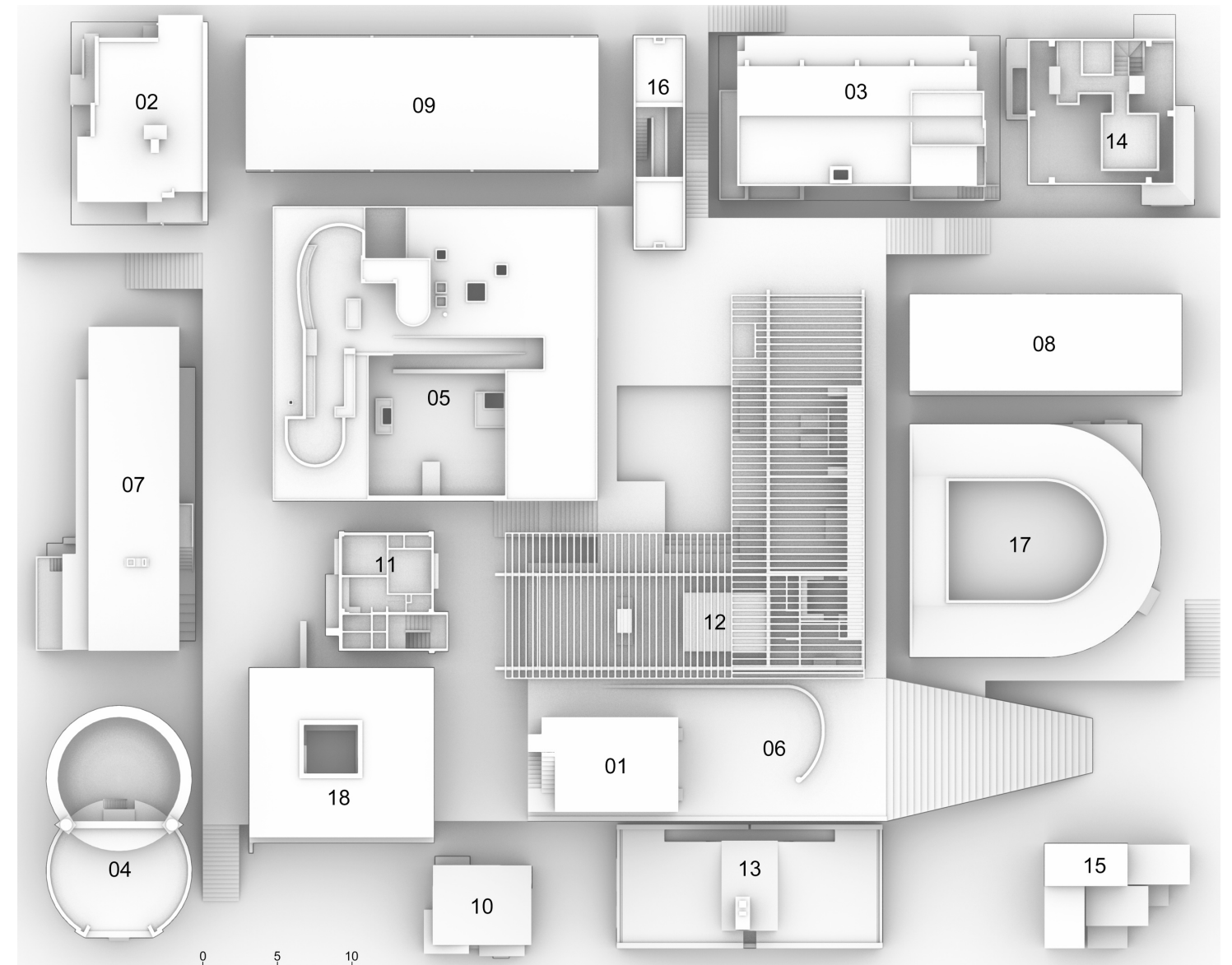
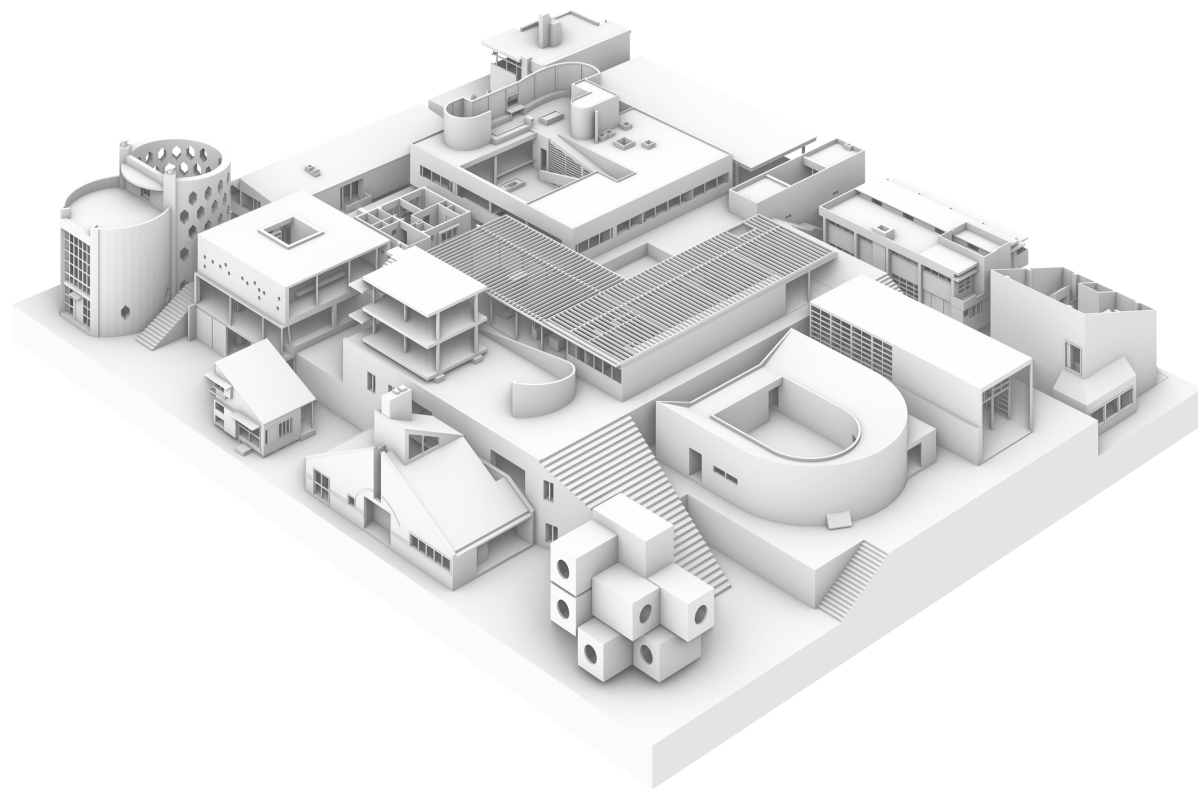
3D Printing: KURIMOTO Co.,LTD

Scale: 1/300 Production Date: November, 2021

Production: The University Museum, The University of Tokyo

# Architecture in the 20th Century

## Residential Architecture



**01 Dom-ino House**, Le Corbusier, 1914.

Archetype of modern architecture consisting of slabs, columns, and stairs.

**02 Schröder House**, Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, 1924.

De Stijl with surfaces and lines that evolved from furniture to space.

**03 Lovell Beach House**, Rudolph Michael Schindler, 1926.

"Spatial architecture" embodied by spatial forms and a new language.

**04 Melnikov House**, Konstantin Melnikov, 1929.

Retreat for the avantgarde created by innovative use of conventional technology.

**05 Villa Savoye**, Le Corbusier, 1931.

Diverse design vocabulary of modern architecture with the separation of columns and walls.

**06 Villa Malaparte**, Adalberto Libera, 1938.

Grand staircase leading to the "solarium," a terrace on a cliff overlooking the sea.

**07 Breuer House II**, Marcel Breuer, 1947.

Floating long box supported by cantilevers.

**08 Eames House**, Charles Eames, 1949.

Design of a new living space through the active use of mass-produced materials.

**09 Farnsworth House**, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1950.

One of the origins of the universal space enclosed by glass and steel.

**10 3-Dimensional Minimum House #3**, Kiyoshi Ikebe, 1950.

Creative plan and sectional design in a minimal living space.

**11 Type 51C**, Yasumi Yoshitake, 1950.

Prototype of 2DK housing that achieves separation of eating and sleeping spaces.

**12 Stahl House**, Pierre Koenig, 1960.

The Case Study House overlooking the city that became a modernist icon.

**13 Vana Venturi House**, Robert Venturi, 1963.

Diversity and confrontation contained in a relatively familiar form.

**14 Sea Ranch Condominium**, Charles W. Moore (MLTW), 1965. Timber-framed housing complex facing the natural environment of the Pacific Coast.

**15 Nakagin Capsule Tower Building**, Kisho Kurokawa, 1972. Monument to Metabolism consisting of replaceable residential capsules.

**16 Row House in Sumiyoshi**, Tadao Ando, 1976.

External living space inserted in the center of the exposed concrete box.

**17 White U**, Toyo Ito, 1976.

U-shaped inner utopia that contains the memories of the family.

**18 Maison Bordeaux**, Rem Koolhaas, 1998.

Elevator as a living space that penetrates the center of the house.

Composition Design: Fumio Matsumoto

3D Modeling: Tomoki Kobayashi, Kohei Abe (The University of Tokyo)

3D Printing: KURIMOTO Co.,LTD

Scale: 1/100 Production Date: November, 2021

Production: The University Museum, The University of Tokyo